

## HOUSE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

ADOPTS PROGRAMME WITH EXTRAORDINARY UNANIMITY.

It Abolishes Six Committees, Indorses the Committee Assignments, Limits Legislation for the Extra Session and Adopts a New Set of House Rules.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Democrats of the House of Representatives, in caucus from 9 o'clock this morning until late to-night, added several important chapters to the history of that body. With extraordinary harmony and unanimity of purpose they abolished six House committees and a hundred House jobs, reduced the annual expenditure for patronage by \$1,000,000, and reorganized the committee assignments recommended by the Ways and Means Democratic caucus acting as a committee on committees, agreed upon a comprehensive legislative programme for the special session and adopted a new set of rules for the conduct of the House during the sixty-second Congress. It was a big day's work and an auspicious beginning for the Democrats.

The legislative programme agreed upon is longer and covers more subjects than was anticipated. As a result both Democratic and Republican leaders declare to-night that Congress will be in session practically all summer. Champ Clark doubts if September 1 will see the legislative session clear, and his view is generally accepted. Here is the resolution containing the legislative programme which was adopted by a unanimous vote of the Democrats this evening:

Resolved, That the Democratic members of the various committees of the House are directed not to report to the House during the first session of the Sixty-second Congress unless hereafter directed by this caucus any legislation except in reference to the following matters:

1. Election of United States Senators by vote of the people.
2. Legislation referring to the publicity of campaign contributions before and after election.
3. The Canadian reciprocity agreement, general tariff legislation and legislation affecting the revenues of the Government.
4. The reapportionment of the House to conform to the thirteenth census.
5. Resolutions of inquiry and resolutions touching upon investigations of the executive departments.
6. The admission of the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico.
7. Any deficiency bills that the exigencies of the Government may require to be considered at this time and bills to correct the enrolling of the appropriation bills passed March 4, 1911.
8. Legislation relating to the District of Columbia.

Of the propositions on the Democratic programme for the special session the direct election of Senators, Canadian reciprocity, reapportionment on the basis of 43 members of the House instead of 391 and the admission of Arizona and New Mexico failed in the Republican Congress which expired on March 4 last. The inclusion of the Executive Department investigations on the programme means that the Democrats are going to start without delay on a hunt for evidence of Republican corruption and mismanagement. The official dogs of war will be turned loose at once and they will make the political walk in the morning the midsummer trail from Department to Department.

The Democrats to-day adopted all the amendments to the rules made in the last two years as the result of the persistent activity of Republican insurgents aided by Democrats. The Democrats, however, have amended these insurgent propositions in a way which they believe will make them practicable. For instance, several changes in the rule relating to the discharge of a refractory committee from the consideration of a bill and the taking up of the measure in the House render impossible a repetition of the filibuster conducted in the last session by Representative Mann of Illinois, when with one bill of 800 pages he made the discharge rule absolutely inoperative for the entire session.

This committee discharge rule as amended provides that no bill on the discharge calendar shall be read the first time except by a vote of two-thirds of the House. It also provides that no member shall have more than two discharge motions on the calendar at the same time.

But undoubtedly the most important amendments to the rules is the reenactment of the so-called Holman amendment, which originated back in the Forty-fourth Congress by Representative William S. Holman of Indiana, who was later chairman of the Appropriations Committee and who is known to history as the first "watchdog of the Treasury."

This Holman amendment, which was embodied in the rules of the House in the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Democratic Congresses, the Forty-seventh Republican Congress and the Forty-eighth Democratic Congress, but which was repealed by the Democrats when they secured control of all the Government machinery at the beginning of the first Cleveland administration, is admitted to be a most important factor in keeping down the total of appropriations made by Congress. In general the Holman amendment permits general legislation on any and all appropriation bills, even to the extent of changing existing law, where the object of the legislation is retrenchment in the annual expenditures of the Government.

In the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, the first in which the Holman amendment operated, it resulted in a saving of \$40,000,000. The total appropriations for the session were \$300,000,000. If this same ratio prevails in the next regular session which begins in December the saving will amount to something like \$200,000,000. Democratic leaders, after the night's caucus was over, said they did not consider this an exorbitant claim and that with the assistance of the new rules like this they would demonstrate to the people that the Government can be run economically and efficiently.

Contrary to the belief that prevails in some quarters, the Holman amendment does not restrict the powers of the Appropriations Committee. In fact it greatly enlarges the power of that body so far as making reductions in expenditures by changes in existing law is concerned. For instance, with the Holman amendment in operation, the salary of any Government officer in an appropriation can be reduced, or the office abolished for that matter. This is not possible at the present time for the reason that the objection serves to throw out of the House any proposition of this sort.

The Holman amendment as incorporated in the rules agreed upon to-day is as follows:

Nor shall any provision in any such bill or amendment thereto changing existing law be in order except as being germane to the subject matter of the bill, shall retrench expenditures or reduce the number and salary of the officers of the

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United States, by the reduction of the compensation of any person paid out of the treasury of the United States, or by the reduction of the amounts of money covered by the bill, provided it shall be in order further to amend such bill upon the report of the committee or any joint committee authorized by law, or the House members of any such commission, which amendment, being germane to the subject matter of the bill, shall retrench expenditures.

Another important amendment to the rules adopted to-day is intended to prevent a bill proposing to revise any single schedule or several schedules of the tariff from having riders and log rolling amendments not germane to the bill attached to it in the House. This opens the way for a piecemeal revision of the tariff in the House. A similar rule was proposed in the last session, but was defeated. This amendment is as follows:

No amendment shall be in order to any bill affecting the tariff, except one germane to the subject matter of the bill, nor shall any amendment to any item of such bill be in order which does not directly relate to the item in which the amendment is proposed.

There is incorporated in the rules for the first time the provision that all committees must be elected by the House. Moreover, it is provided that any vacancy on a committee occurring during the session shall be filled by the House, and not by designation. The rules of the Fifty-third Congress, the last Democratic Congress, are made the basis of the rules adopted to-day. The majority of members of the House were naturally more interested in the report of the Ways and Means Democrats on assignments to committees. Despite the opposition of the Republicans, the slightest friction as a result of the discussion of these committee places. In fact, the recommendations of the Ways and Means Committee, in its capacity as a committee on committees, was applauded and adopted without a dissenting voice. Indeed Representative Rogers of Tennessee, who has been something of a Democratic insurgent of late, took occasion to compliment the Ways and Means Committee on the fairness with which it had done its work and on the wisdom of its selections.

Here are committee chairmen agreed upon to-day:

Ways and Means—Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama.

Appropriations—John J. Fitzgerald of New York.

Judiciary—Henry D. Clayton of Alabama.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce—William C. Adamson of Georgia.

Rivers and Harbors—Stephen M. Sparkman of Florida.

Agriculture—John Lamb of Virginia.

Foreign Affairs—William Sulzer of New York.

Military Affairs—James Hay of Virginia.

Naval Affairs—Lemuel P. Padgett of Tennessee.

Post Office and Post Roads—John A. Moon of Tennessee.

Public Lands—Joe T. Robinson of Arkansas.

Indian Affairs—John H. Stephens of Texas.

Territories—Henry T. Flood of Virginia.

Insular Affairs—William A. Jones of Virginia.

Elections No. 1—Timothy T. Ansberry of Ohio.

Elections No. 2—James A. Hamill of New Jersey.

Elections No. 3—Henry M. Goldfogle of New York.

Banking and Currency—Arseno P. Pujo of Louisiana.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Thomas W. Hendricks of Tennessee.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries—Joshua W. Alexander of Missouri.

Railways and Canals—Charles A. Corbly of Indiana.

Mines and Mining—Martin D. Foster of Illinois.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Morris Shepard of Texas.

Education—Ashbury F. Lever of South Carolina.

Patents—William A. Oldfield of Arkansas.

Invalid Pensions—Isaac R. Sherwood of Ohio.

Pensions—William Richardson of Alabama.

Claims—Edward W. Pou of North Carolina.

War Claims—Theodore W. Sims of Tennessee.

Tribute of Columbia—Ben Thompson of Kentucky.

Revision of the Laws—John T. Watkins of Louisiana.

Reform in the Civil Service—Hannibal L. Godwin of North Carolina.

Disposition of Land, etc.—William W. Rucker of Missouri.

Alcoholic Liquor Traffic—Ezekiel C. Candler, Jr., of Mississippi.

Irrigation of Arid Lands—William R. Smith of Texas.

Immigration and Naturalization—John L. Burnett of Alabama.

Expenditures in State Department—Courtney W. Hamlin of Missouri.

Expenditures in War Department—Harvey Hein of Kentucky.

Expenditures in Treasury Department—William E. Cox of Indiana.

Expenditures in Navy Department—Rufus Harding of Texas.

Expenditures in Post Office Department—William A. Jones of Virginia.

Expenditures in Interior Department—James M. Graham of Illinois.

Expenditures in Department of Justice—Jack Bell of Texas.

Expenditures in Department of Agriculture—Ralph W. Morse of Indiana.

Expenditures in Department of Commerce and Labor—John H. Rothwell of Pennsylvania.

Expenditures on Public Buildings—Cyrus Elme of Indiana.

Rules—Robert L. Henry of Texas.

Accounts—James T. Lloyd of Missouri.

Mileage—Robert E. Lee of Pennsylvania.

Census—William C. Houston of Tennessee.

Library—James L. Hayden of Texas.

Printing—David E. Finlay of South Carolina.

Enrolled Bills—Ben Cravens of Arkansas.

Industrial Arts and Expositions—J. T. Hefflin of Alabama.

Dispositions of Unclaimed Executive Papers—J. F. C. Talbot of Maryland.

The South, including the border States

of Maryland and Missouri, gets forty of the sixty-six House chairmanships. Seniority of service weighed in favor of the Southerners, who ranked first in order of seniority, such as the reason of long service. However, the Northern Democrats have little cause to kick, for they got the best of the assignments given to new members. It is unusual for a new member of Congress to receive appointment on such an important committee as Judiciary, for instance, yet four of them are so honored. One serving their first term get appointments on this committee. They are Littleton of New York, Mc Coy of New Jersey, Davis of West Virginia and McGillivray of Maine. Texas gets more chairmanships than any other State, having a total of seven. Alabama comes next with five. Indiana has four, the next highest number, and New York has three.

The following have been designated to serve with Representative Fitzgerald of New York on the important Committee on Appropriations: Representatives Burleson of Texas, Sherry of Kentucky, Bartlett of Georgia, Johnson of South Carolina, Page of North Carolina, Saunders of Virginia, McHenry of Pennsylvania, Byrnes of Georgia, Ramsey of Indiana, Sisson of Mississippi, Kinkaid of New Jersey, Cox of Ohio and Borland of Missouri.

With Chairman Clayton of the Judiciary Committee the following have been designated to serve: Representatives Henry of Texas, Webb of North Carolina, Carlin of Virginia, Rucker of Missouri, Houston of Tennessee, Floyd of Arkansas, Thomas of Kentucky, Graham of Illinois, Dugan of Kentucky, McMillan of New York, Mc Coy of New Jersey, Davis of West Virginia and McGillivray of Maine.

Chairman Adamson of the Commerce Committee has as colleagues on the body: Representatives Richardson of Alabama, Sims of Tennessee, Goldfogle of New York, Hamlin of Missouri, Sabath of Illinois, Martin of Colorado, Covington of Maryland, Cullip of Indiana, Gould of Maine, Doremus of Michigan, Leavelle of Pennsylvania, The official list of the Ways and Means Committee as agreed upon to-day is as follows:

Underwood of Alabama, chairman, Randall of Texas, Harrison of New York, Brant of Georgia, Slack of Missouri, Kitchin of North Carolina, James of Kentucky, Bailey of Illinois, Dixon of Indiana, Hughes of New Jersey, Hull of Tennessee, Hamlin of Minnesota, Peters of Massachusetts and A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania.

The following is the Foreign Affairs membership in addition to Representative Sulzer of New York, the chairman:

Flood of Virginia, Garner of Texas, Leavelle of Pennsylvania, Sharp of Ohio, Cline of Indiana, Shaw of New York, Cullen of Massachusetts, Lathrop of Maryland, Diefenderfer of Pennsylvania, Goodwin of Arkansas, Steadman of North Carolina, Townsend of New Jersey and Harrison of Missouri.

With Representative Hay of Virginia, chairman of Military Affairs, the following will serve:

Slayden of Texas, Gordon of Tennessee, Dent of Alabama, Watkins of Louisiana, Cox of New York, Hughes of Georgia, Fields of Kentucky, Lee of Virginia, Sweet of Michigan, Patten of New York, Pepper of Iowa, Evans of Illinois and Hamilton of West Virginia.

The following are the Naval Affairs Committee members who will serve with Chairman Padgett:

Representatives Gregg of Texas, Talbot of Maryland, Hobson of Alabama, Macon of Arkansas, Estep of Louisiana, Rior of New York, Leavelle of Pennsylvania, Tribble of Georgia, Witherspoon of Virginia, Hensley of Missouri, Buchanan of Illinois, Bathrick of Ohio and Lee of Pennsylvania.

The above are the most important committees of the House. There was a great deal of talk around the Capitol after the caucus adjourned to-night about the sweeping and radical reforms planned by the Democrats in the matter of patronage.

The adoption of the caucus of the report of a special committee headed by Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, 120 positions connected with the House will be abolished, immediately effecting a saving of \$182,000 a year. The police force of the Capitol received a hard job, as the reform provides for abolishing the jobs of one captain, two lieutenants and thirty-nine privates.

All the remaining patronage is to be dispensed by a committee of three members to be known as the Committee on Organization and which shall have charge of the allotment of all appointive places. The committee today they must distribute these places among the various State delegations on a pro rata basis. This, it is estimated, will give each member patronage amounting approximately to \$2,700 a year.

The six committees abolished by today's caucus were those on Pacific Railroads, manufactures, military, private land claims, levees and improvements of the Mississippi River and ventilation and acoustics.

The caucus to-night elected South Tribble of Kentucky clerk of the House by acclamation. Stokes Jackson of Greenfield, Ind., chairman of the Indiana Democratic State committee, was selected as sergeant-at-arms over W. D. Ryan of Buffalo, New York.

Joe J. Snitt of Virginia was chosen doorkeeper of the House.

Henry N. Couden of Michigan, the blind chaplain, was retained by the Democrats. He is a Republican and the only one who was not disturbed by the Democrats.

Ex-Congressman W. D. Ryan was very much disappointed over his defeat for sergeant-at-arms. He has been confident and his election has been practically conceded for a week. His friends were saying to-night that Champ Clark had traded off Ryan to the Indiana delegation for Presidential support in 1912.

Ryan's friends claim that nineteen Representatives violated their pledges to Ryan and voted for Stokes Jackson, the Indiana candidate for the Speakership, who was manipulated by Champ Clark. Ryan's friends declared that it was a very poor distribution of honors to confer upon Indiana the office of sergeant-at-arms when the State with only twelve Democratic members in the House, received four chairmanships of committees, while New York with twenty-three members who are Democrats, got only three chairmanships.

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The brilliant Bloomington pre-Easter showing is at its height. Waists of modest worth vie with models of haughty distinction. Exclusive and elaborate styles are crowded by companies, regiments, battalions of the prevailing popular styles. Bloomington price moderate all over all.

PARIS HAND-MADE BLOUSES, a trio of styles in extreme and novel beauty, daintily trimmed with lace and hand embroidery; prices \$5.49 to \$8.98

HAND-MADE BABY IRISH AND FILET WAISTS in a great variety of styles at very special prices.

NEW VOILE WAISTS, elaborately trimmed with hand embroidery, with a touch of colored voile, wide Cluny insertings; \$6.98

SILK FOULARD WAISTS, sailor collar and tie, new ahead Japanese sleeves; a recent arrival; \$7.98

MEN'S \$2.00 Madras Neckwear, 74c

MEN'S WHITE MADRAS NEGLIGEE SHIRTS AT \$1.50. Value \$2.00. Plain and pleated, attached and separate cuffs, various sleeve lengths. Made in our own custom shirt establishment. Quality of the madras is exceptionally good.

MEN'S NEWEST STYLE OF SILK CROCHET KNIT FOUR-IN-CHANDS. Woven with self diagonal stripes; very rich looking and dressy; 12 new spring colors. Quality is pure thread silk; value \$1.29, at \$74c

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Stock the china closet and cupboard while these prices rule. Be here to-morrow for better values than you have ever known in DINNER and TEA SETS. The offerings are from Austrian, Limoges, German and American potteries, distinctly superior wares.

100 PIECE DECORATED PORCELAIN DINNER SETS, choice decorations and shapes; pretty floral designs; special; \$7.98

100 PIECE AUSTRIAN CHINA DINNER SETS, very pretty decorated; special; \$8.98

AUSTRIAN CHINA DINNER SETS, 4 shapes and decoration best quality; imported floral decorations and each with extra gold lace borders; regular 25 per cent. more than the special price; 100 pieces; \$12.98

LIMOGES CHINA DINNER SETS, 100 pieces; beautifully decorated; worth 25 per cent. more than this sale price; \$19.98 & 24.98

56 PIECE PORCELAIN TEA SET, floral design; extra gold line edges; \$3.98

NOTICE—Extraordinary values in fine dinner sets at \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50 up to \$100. A discount of ten per cent. allowed on these 6 sets.

Overflow Budget of Monday and Tuesday Sales

\$1.25 yard wide Foulards, 80c. Men's \$1.29 Silk Ties, 74c. \$1.25 yard wide Messalines, 70c. \$2.50 to \$3.50 per yard emb. Bands, \$1.00.

\$2.50 and \$3.00 Lorraine Silk Parasols, \$1.00. Men's 39c. Silk Socks, 18c. Renaissance Table Cloths, \$2.10. Women's \$3.50 Shoes, \$2.98. "Rango Belt Corsets," \$2.00 and \$3.00.

Women's \$1.00 Silk Mousquetaires, 55c. Women's 89c. Kid Gloves, 59c. Elbow length Kid Gloves, \$1.49. 30 piece China Tea Sets, \$1.98. Chiffon Cloth Scarfs or Auto Veils, \$1.98. Silk Foulard Waists, \$5.98.

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WOULD ENLARGE THE FREELIST  
Senator Cummins, Iowa, Proposes Amendments of Canadian Reciprocity Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Senator Cummins of Iowa, who had a long conference with the President to-day, will offer amendments to the Canadian reciprocity bill when it appears in the Senate giving non-reciprocal free trade in lumber, coal, iron ore, manufactures of iron and steel, agricultural implements, flour, meat, cotton and woolen cloths and cotton and woolen clothing, cereal foods and probably a few other articles that are supposed to figure as necessities in the daily life of the farmer.

In proposing these amendments Senator Cummins does not want to be understood as offering them to obstruct or defeat reciprocity with Canada. His friends explain that the Senator believes in reciprocity, but that he insists that if the American farmer is to be required to compete with the Canadian farmer in what each produces then the American farmer should be placed as nearly as possible on an equal footing with his Canadian competitor as to the things necessary to his existence and success in the industry.

Thus the Iowa Senator will enlarge the free list proposed for Canadian imports to include the articles enumerated in the list covered by the amendments he has proposed. While actually conceding to Canada more than Canada has asked in the reciprocal trade agreement, the Senator explains that he does so to protect the American farmer from an unequal competition.

It is understood that Senator Cummins does not agree with the objection urged by the free traders that the Canadian trade agreement in its present form that it would violate the spirit of existing treaties with other nations as to the favored nation clause. He says that he is willing to open the ports for the free entry into the United States of the articles included in his amendments no matter from what country they may come.

Senator Cummins is unwilling to concede that the addition to the free list of the articles he proposes would be a violation of either the letter or spirit of treaty relations with countries other than Canada.

Senator Cummins went to the White House on his own initiative to discuss the reciprocity agreement and other legislation with the President. The Iowa Senator is one of the progressives who, while not infrequently disagreeing with President Taft's policies, always maintains agreeable personal relations with Mr. Taft and feels a part of his public duty when conditions suggest it to go to the White House and confer with the President.

WICKERSHAM DENIES IT.  
He Is Not Framing Laws Covering Banking Combinations.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Attorney-General Wickersham to-day denied that he was preparing any recommendation for further anti-trust legislation. Published reports within the last day or two have represented the Attorney-General as at work on a scheme of legislation which would reach monopolies and other combinations now outside the Sherman law, while not infrequently disagreeing with President Taft's policies, always maintains agreeable personal relations with Mr. Taft and feels a part of his public duty when conditions suggest it to go to the White House and confer with the President.

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Bar Harbor Willow Chairs As illustrated; with cushions; strong substantial willow; deep seats and comfortable backs; for inside rooms, porches of Summer homes; cushions covered with cretonne or fancy denim \$2.75

Reed Rockers As illustrated; new Pullman green finish, a blending of the light and dark green colors; full continuous rolled arms, comfortable seats and high backs; regular price \$6.50; sale price \$4.85

Porch Chairs As illustrated at left; panel backs and woven rattan seats; in natural, red or green finish; regular price \$2.50; sale price \$1.50

Andrew Jackson Rockers As illustrated; old hickory frames; seats and backs of woven hickory splints; these rockers are especially adapted for out-door weather; regular price \$4.25; sale price \$2.75

Other Specials in Summer Furniture  
Reed Furniture in a variety of colors; tables, desks, sofas, arm chairs, rockers, tea wagons and muffin stands. Reed furniture finished in canary color.

Three-Piece Suites—tea wagons, tables and muffin stands. Reed furniture also finished in a very beautiful silver gray \$9 to \$30

Green Rattan Furniture—three-piece suites, odd chairs and rockers, tables, muffin stands, also beach canopy \$3.75 to \$18

Silver Gray Oak Furniture—with white enamel cane seats and backs; three-piece suites, odd chairs, rockers \$9.50 to \$18.75

Dull Brown Rattan Furniture—new and very artistic; some made with splint rattan seats, others covered with genuine leather \$6.50 to \$14

Complete Line Old Hickory Chairs, Arbs., chairs, rockers, settees, swings, and tables \$4.50 to \$70

Willow Furniture—arm chairs, tables, reclining chairs, muffin stands, tea tables \$3.50 to \$9.50

Prairie Grass Furniture—odd chairs and rockers, settees, tables, costumers, tea tables \$10 to \$18

Reedmoor Furniture—finished in a light green color and constructed with woven fiber; very substantial in construction; artistic design; arm chairs, rockers, tea tables, center tables, waste baskets and three-piece \$4 to \$20

Complete Line Old Hickory Chairs, Arbs., chairs, rockers, settees, swings, and tables \$4.50 to \$70

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